The People's Korea

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WPK Central Committee Publishes Calls In Connection with 40th Annivs. of Liberation and Party Founding

In an unusual step taken by the Workers' Party of Korea, its Central Committee on Jan. 31 published calls in connection with the 40th anniversaries of Korea's liberation and the founding of the WPK. (See summary of calls on page 3)

Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule on Aug. 15, 1945 and the Workers' Party of Korea was founded on Oct. 10 the same year.

The calls urged the entire party members and working people to greet the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party founding "with a high degree of political enthusiasm" and "brilliant achievements" in their work.

President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address also urged the nation to increase the might of the socialist system and display its superiority to the full as this year will mark the 40th anniversaries of Korea's liberation and the founding of the WPK.

The calls say that the most superior socialist system should be firmly defended and consolidated and developed still further and the country be constantly strengthened and developed as a socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, by strictly applying the Juche idea in all fields of the state activities.

"Let us vigorously carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, so as to remould all the members of society as Juche-type communist personnel and transform the social life in all its spheres as required by the Juche idea to step up socialist and communist construction," say the calls.

Urging the entire party member and working people to effect a great upsurge in socialist economic construction and thus make this year greeting the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the party foundation a most meaningful year in the history of the party and revolution, the calls say:

"Let us demonstrate once again to the whole world the might of Juche Korea by successfully carrying out the national economic plan for 1985".

"It is the major tasks for this year to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction by giving precedence to the mining industry and railway transport and boosting the metal industry and radically improve the people's lives."

The calls appeal to the entire party members and working people to concentrate efforts on carrying out the major tasks of economic construction put forward by the party so as to effect a new turn in all fields and raise the standards of the people's living to a higher stage.

"Let us strengthen economic and scientific and technical exchange and cooperation with the socialist and other countries and actively develop the economic cooperation with the Third World countries in the spirit of South-South cooperation" say the calls.

The calls stress the need to powerfully push ahead with the cultural revolution and thus firmly prepare all the working people as fully developed communist personnel and make the whole society prevail with revolutionary and cultured traits of life.

The calls say:

"Let the entire people and the whole army be thoroughly prepared politically and ideologically against the ever more undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy and augment the self-reliant defence capabilities by all means".

"Let us firmly defend the socialist fatherland by more thoroughly training the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country".

Noting that it is the greatest desire of our nation to end the tragic history of national division and reunify the country, the calls say:

"Let us achieve the independent and peaceful reunification at an early date by resolutely depending and thoroughly applying the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity".

"Let us make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country independently through concerted efforts of north and south, without outside interference".

"Let Koreans desirous of national reunification, be they in the north or in the south or abroad, form a great national united front transcending the difference in ideology, idea, social system and religious belief".

"Let us turn out as one in the struggle for frustrating the 'two Koreas' plot of the splittists and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, one unified country".

"The proposal for tripartite talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and south Korea is the most reasonable and realistic way of removing the danger of nuclear war in Korea and creating a precondition for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification".

"We will continue to make patient efforts for holding tripartite talks".

Stressing the need to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and their policy of arms build-up and launch a more massive anti-war, anti-nuclear movement in firm unity with all the peace-loving people of the world, the calls go on:

"Let us strengthen in every way the unity and cohesion with the socialist countries and of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism".

"Let us firmly unite politically with the people of the non-aligned countries and strengthen cooperation and exchange with them in the economic, scientific and technical fields".

"Let us firmly unite with the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement, the national liberation movement and all the peace-loving forces of the world and pool strength with them and struggle resolutely to thwart the imperialists' arms race, realise universal and complete disarmament, dissolve the aggressive military blocs, prevent the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and other new military alliances, force the imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from others' territories, dismantle the foreign aggressive military bases and create nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world".

The calls express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, with the Cuban, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran and other Central American and Caribbean peoples and with the Namibian and other Southern African peoples.

Elections to Be Held On Feb. 24

President Kim Il Sung, promulgated a decision of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on holding elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The decision dated January 23 says that elections of deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will be held on February 24, 1985.

DPRK Papers Rap Team Spirit

All papers in Pyongyang on Feb. 1 editorially denounced the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises on the part of the U.S. and south Korea which began on February 1 as a combined "preliminary war" and "test nuclear war" to mount a "forestalling attack" on the DPRK.

"Team Spirit 85" is a flagrant challenge to peace in Korea and Asia and a premeditated provocation aimed at blocking the Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification, declares Rodong Sinmun in an editorial entitled "Let us stand against the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation manoeuvres and firmly defend the socialist homeland". It continues:

The joint military rehearsal is a downright offspring of the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea and Asia.

Having declared the Korean Peninsula the "frontline of the U.S. strategy" and "forward defense area," the Americans have increased their military bases in and around south Korea and massively shipped their aggression forces, nuclear weapons and ther up-to-date means of war.

The situation is reaching a more grave phase as the U.S.'s plan to involve the Japan "Self-Defence Forces" in the execution of their war strategy in an allround way by completing the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

The U.S. stages "Team Spirit 85" by mobilising the armed forces of all services and arms with the United States and Japan as launching bases and the northern half of Korea as a target of attack, all kinds of operation exercises being included in the rehearsal. It proves the machinations to tighten the military collusion between the United States, Japan and south Korea and perfect the joint operation system have reached a more dangerous stage.

All the more grave is that south Korean authorities claim the current military rehearsal is an "annual occurrence" and is not detrimental to north-south dialogue.

The yearly escalated "Team Spirit" joint military exercises bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war are an overt military provocation against the DPRK, and cannot be justified with the word of "annual occurrence."

It is shameless sophism of provocateurs that war exercises would not affect dialogue.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the Korean people and officers and men of the People's Army to heighten revolutionary vigilance as never before.

We love peace and do not want war. But, we will never allow anyone to invade our country by "strength" and will deal a deserving blow at the aggressors.

S. Korean Students Stage Anti-"Election" Campaign

Some 1,000 students of six universities in Seoul on Jan. 29 held a rally to denounce the "Feb. 12 election."

Students from Seoul National, Yonsei, Koryo, Kyung Hee, Sung Kyun Kwan and Ewha Women's universities gathered at the campus of Yonsei University and charged Chon Du Hwan with seeking long term office through the forthcoming election.

At the rally, they vowed to launch a full-scale anti-election campaign directed against the "Democratic Justice Party", Chon's own party.

On Jan. 28, more than 300 students of Koryo University held a meeting in the campus auditorium, and some 300 Seoul National University students on Jan. 25 smashed windows of the Yongdungpo district party building of the DJP by pelting stones at them and then marched with a streamer.

That day over 400 students of Ewha Women's University held a campus meeting and read a declaration against the "national assembly election."

On the same day students of the university distributed copies of a handbill in the name of the "Ewha Women's University Committee for Democratic Election." It said: "We oppose the forthcoming election which does not guarantee conditions for a democratic election."

Students of Sung Kyun Kwan University also staged a demonstration to call for a fair election on Jan. 25.

The recent student campus protests show that their struggle is well coordinated and organized.

What draws attention in the students' campaign against the "election" is that they formed their organizations to carry on their activities.

Hundreds of students of Seoul and Yonsei universities formed on December 21 last year the "national joint committee of students for measures against the election" throughout south Korea.

Noting that the coming "election" farce is aimed at perpetuating the military dictatorial "regime", they called upon all students to struggle against the dictatorship and the DJP in solidarity with all the democratic forces.

The students also decided to launch a "campaign to collect one million signatures" in demand of the withdrawal of the "national assembly election" while directing the spearhead of their struggle against the DJP.

On Jan. 14, a federation of students for democratic elections was formed in Seoul to carry on the joint struggle of "election measure committees" which had been organized at universities throughout the country.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Secession From UNESCO

The United States secession from the 159-member UNESCO last December symbolizes an end to Pax Americana, as shown by the fact that few countries followed suit.

In the eyes of world public opinion, the walkout amounts to a confession of the decline of the American Empire, a trend, which is no longer irreversible.

The Americans can be described as spoilt dots, who are incapable of reason and discretion.

Mr. M'bow, General Secretary of UNESCO, stressed: "We can't carry on UNESCO movement for only one country's interests. If it is so, it means a destruction of international cooperation."

This view is widely shared among the member nations including Western allies of the United States.

UNESCO was, more often than not, exploited by the United States in the past, as an instrument to justify American imperialistic objectives in mass communication, academic, educational areas.

A domination of the world mass media was a key element in American global strategy, for which Washington had the 1948 general meeting of UNESCO in Geneva adopted a resolution on international freedom of information.

The resolution helped the U.S. to hold a virtual monopoly of the world's communication services.

Nearly forty years hence, however, the situation has changed.

The emergence of Third World countries and socialist countries gave rise to changing the American monopolistic system. A new order in international information is looming on the horizon to the dismay of the United States.

UNESCO adopted "a basic policy as to formation of new order of international information" which gives aid and cooperation to developing countries in strengthening information power and training of men of the press.

It has also become clear that, today, even Western countries rely on more heavily on Third World countries than on the United States for trade and raw materials, adding momentum to the campaign for a new order information and a new international economic order.

By walking out, the American administration of Reagan hopes that UNESCO would go bankrupt financially – a really dirty dollar-tactic.

Things would not go as the Americans' expectation. The bankruptcy will not come.

Member nations can join their resources and political power to keep UNESCO going as it is, without American participation.

Eventually, the United States will be forced to apply for re-entry into the world body. It is clear. There will be no other choice for Washington.

The Romans never wanted Rome to decline, but it did.

International Journalists Training Centre Established in Pyongyang

A permanent International Journalists Training Centre has been established in Pyongyang.

The purpose of the training centre is to actively help the progressive journalists and men of the press of the world exchange their experiences, learn from and teach each other, while visiting each other and to inspire the people's struggle for independence, friendship and peace through vigorous press activities in the idea of the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace held in Pyongyang in 1983.

The International Journalist Training Centre will be held in Pyongyang every year, in which all progressive journalists and men of the press of the world who desire it can participate, said Li Il Hyok, Director of the International Journalists Training Centre.

Lectures and practices on press activities, such as news service, radio, television, newspaper edition, publication, printing and photographing will be given at the training course along with exchange of experiences gained in press activities.

The participants will inspect grand monumental edifices and press organs in Pyongyang, Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang and other scenic spots.

Lectures will be given by prominent men of the press and doctors and associate doctors and specialists in education and academic researches.

The training course will be given in English, French, Spanish, Arabic or other languages at the request of auditors.

The international journalists training course for 1985 is planned to be organized from May to June.

The short course for journalists of Third World countries was held in Korea from mid-August to mid-September last year.

By Ms. Takase Naoko, Japanese Nurse

I Felt Vividly the Overwhelming Vitality of the Juche Idea

Impressions of Korea during My Visit

Today, a large number of Japanese people are more actively for studying the Juche idea than ever before.

A woman in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, visited the DPRK last August as a member of the delegation of the Liaison Council of Japanese Youths for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Introduced here are her impressions of Korea during her Korea visit:

To Bring Infinite Possibilities into Bloom

I came in contact with many Koreans including guides, interpreters, drivers, soldiers during my stay in Korea. They were all very kind to us and fulfilling their duties creditably with a high consciousness as masters of their country.

People of the Republic who have beautiful ideas and are revolutionary, treated me not as a Japanese youth but as a revolutionary comrade and looked after me carefully.

What especially impressed me most is that the same attitude in the study of the Juche idea was seen not only among students and the intelligentsia but also among the popular masses in the Republic and that social conditions to guarantee it were well provided.

Wherever I went there, I met smiling children who were really dressed and were full of vigour.

When I visited the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace, we saw students immersed in their extracurricular activities including physical exercise and music, and enjoying themselves.

They were abundantly provided with educational materials and many instructors were allocated to the palace. So, the children were given full opportunities to cultivate their own talent.

Through an art performance by children, I could felt their high ideological and cultural level in choruses and operas, dancing and performances of instruments. At the same time, I was convinced that the future of Korea is bright, with the children with excellent talents growing up as masters of the society.

I was greatly moved to see the adults in the Republic warm-heartedly taking care of their children with infinite possibilities as treasures and future masters of the country and providing them with all the necessary conditions.

In the meantime, I felt all the more keenly the present state of Japanese education which prevents a lot of children from developing their talents and possibilities.

Education Programme to Anticipate the Future

There are no distinctions or dropouts in education in the Republic. Korea has developed educational activities so that all the youths and students may have a certain cultural level.

The universal compulsory 11-year education system has been introduced and the ranks of national cadres have been widely extended. There were only a few cadres when the Fatherland Liberation War ended. At present, Korea has 180 colleges and the number of intelligentsia reaches 1.2 million.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, in consideration of this educational development achieved by the Republic, wrote an article "On Further Developing the Educational Work," a letter addressed to the attendants of a national meeting of educational activists held on July 22, 1984.

This article proposes measures to consolidate the successes achieved in education in the past and to enhance them continuously.

I think that the main task of education is to raise the country's scientific level by producing many excellent able men with individual talent and by enabling them to display their initiative and that it is to realize a compulsory university education – intellectualization of the whole society by raising the present higher technical schools to junior colleges.

It is not the policy of producing capitalist "model students" by that of developing all the people in the Republic and laying foundations for the country's future development.

What I paid my attention to was the fact that the position of the intelligentsia is dearly defined as masters of the country and as a powerful motive force to promote socialist economic construction and that the role of university education is to cultivate the intelligentsia socially and to raise Juche-orientation and the modernization and scientization of the people's economy to a higher stage.

In contrast to the reality of the Republic, Japanese youths who shoulder the society in the future are mad about getting good jobs instead of studying their special subjects. This results in wasting the results of their studies.

Young people love truth by nature and want to make a deep study of it.

Seeing university education and excellent personnel education in the Republic, I deeply realized that it is necessary for one to have a correct guiding idea. And I understood that the way of learning should be open to the masses of the people, particularly to the broad sections of youths and students.

All People Learn through Life

The Grand People's Study House, located in the centre of Pyongyang city, is a magnificent and elegantly-styled building in a Korean style of architecture.

I was overwhelmed not only by its external view but also by its internal facilities, a tremendously large library and its large scale.

In the course of inspection, I felt that the Grand People's Study House is a palace of learning of the Korean people. Close attention is paid to the smallest things including the translation system and the open hours so that working people can make use of it more conveniently and more widely.

The Grand People's Study House efficiently performs its role as a correspondence university for the working people and as a centre for the intellectualization of the whole society.

It is said, "Today there is no man who does not receive education or discontinue it half-way in Korea. All people study through life."

During my visit to Korea, I frequently saw people studying earnestly with books and notebooks in the Grand People's Study House, on chairs in parks and in the discussion rooms or of cooperative farms.

And lady interpreters explained to us in fluent Japanese in every place. We visited the Tower of the Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and the Korean Revolution Museum and so on. I was surprised to know that they all taught themselves Japanese from books to become interpreters.

Thus unlimited possibilities are created in the education of the Republic where all the people continue to study through life and political and ideological activities are intensified. And there is in the Republic a powerful initiative among the people to hew out their destiny.

Though I stayed in Korea only for a short time, I felt keenly that the Korean people, whoever they may be, lead a worthy life, work and study as masters of the society.

During my stay there, I was firmly convinced of the Juche idea through the concrete living of the Korean people and felt vividly the overwhelming vitality of the Juche idea.

Calls of WPK CC on 40th Annivs. of Nat'l Lib. and Party Founding

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea issued calls on Jan. 31 in connection with the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the party founding. The calls say in part:

For General Mobilization in National Reunification

The tragic history of national split must be brought to an end and the country be reunified at an early date to hand over a reunified country to the younger generation.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement should be resolutely upheld and strictly abided by to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the calls say, and continue:

"Let us make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and reunify the country independently through concerted efforts of north and south, without outside interference".

"Let us oppose war and open the road of peaceful reunification by means of dialogue and negotiation".

"Let Koreans desirous of national reunification, be they in the north or in the south or abroad, form a great national united front transcending the difference in ideology, idea, social system and religious belief".

"Let us turn out as one in the struggle for frustrating the 'two Koreas' plot of the splittists and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, one unified country".

"The proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK and the United States and south Korea is the most reasonable and realistic way of removing the danger of nuclear war in Korea and creating a precondition for the peace and peaceful reunification of the country".

"We will continue to make patient efforts to hold the tripartite talks," the calls emphasize.

The calls urge all the Koreans overseas to firmly unite under the banner of national reunification and fight staunchly to build one unified and independent Korea, a confederal state, independent, democratic and peaceful.

Heightened Vigilance and Strained Militant Posture

The enemy is persistently rendering the situation of our country strained and resorting more openly to new war provocation moves, staging large-scale military exercises.

Let the entire people and the whole army be thoroughly prepared politically and ideologically against the ever more undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy and augment the self-reliant defence capabilities by all means.

Let us firmly defend the socialist fatherland by more thoroughly training the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country.

The calls appeal to the officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces: "Be more strict in your observation and guard duty, especially in your guard in the frontline area, with heightened vigilance and strained militant posture and sharply watch the provocative moves of the enemy and defend the posts of the fatherland like an iron wall."

"Strengthen the militant and political training and thus enhance the political and moral traits of the soldiers, raise their military technical level and perfect the combat preparations of the units in every way."

The calls appeal to the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Guards and the Red Young Guards to actively participate in the military training, while creditably fulfilling their revolutionary tasks, and thus improve military technical preparations and firmly defend their work sites and villages.

The calls urge the public security officers, judicial officials and prosecutors to keenly watch every move of the enemy with a high revolutionary vigilance and intensify the anti-espionage campaign as an all-people movement to expose and smash all the spying and subversive acts and sabotage of the enemy.

On Strengthing Socialist Forces and International Communist Movement

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the mightiest revolutionary forces of our era standing opposed to imperialism and all other reactionary forces they are a decisive factor in frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and propelling the revolutionary struggle of the world people.

Let us strengthen in every way the unity and cohesion with the socialist countries and of the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The socialist market makes a big contribution to developing the national economy of socialist countries and laying the material and technical foundation of socialism and communism and plays an important role in developing world economy.

Let us expand and strengthen the socialist market and actively develop the economic and technical exchange and cooperation among the socialist countries and the Third World countries.

Let us further strengthen the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

Let us further strengthen the traditional friendship and unity with the Chinese people who fought side by side with us, sharing weal and woe, life and death, in the protracted revolutionary struggle and helped our people with blood in the cause of justice.

Let us strengthen unity with peoples of all socialist countries, the class brothers advancing in the same ranks for socialism and communism.

On Strengthening Non-Aligned Movement

"The non-alignment is a powerful movement against the aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism."

"Let us further strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement under the banner of non-alignment, the banner of *chajusong* (independence)."

Referring to the need to further strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, the calls say:

Let us frustrate the moves of the imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists for aggression, intervention, division and alienation, in firm unity with the non-aligned countries.

Let us firmly unite with the peoples of non-aligned countries politically and strengthen cooperation and exchange with them in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

Let us fight to destroy the inequitable old international economic order made by the imperialists and colonialists and establish a fair international economic order.

What is urgent for the non-aligned and developing countries in the struggle for realising economic independence, consolidating the political independence and establishing a new international economic order is to strengthen South-South cooperation.

Let us strive to expand and develop South-South cooperation in many-sided way by pooling strength with all the developing countries.

Solidarity with World Revolutionary People's Struggle

It is the consistent principle of the party's external activities to strengthen solidarity with the world revolutionary forces.

We express militant solidarity with the Asian people's struggle for building an independent and prosperous new Asia.

Strong support to the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples against the aggressive moves of the imperialists and Zionists and for the restoration of the occupied Arab land and all the lawful national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found an independent state.

Warm support and encouragement to the Cuban, Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples and other peoples of Central America and Caribbean region in their struggle against imperialists' interference and for defence of the gains of revolution and attainment of liberation and independence.

Firm solidarity with the Namibian and other Southern African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, and for freedom, independence and liberation.

Warm support to the European people's struggle to remove the imperialist-imposed danger of nuclear war and defend peace and security of Europe.

Resolute support to the struggle of the working class in capitalist countries against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to existence, democratic freedom and social progress and to the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world against foreign imperialists' aggression and subjugation and for the national independence and country's liberation.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people will continue to fight staunchly for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in close unity with all the progressive people of the world under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Rallied Rockfirm around Party And Leader

To grandly celebrate the 40th anniversaries of the country's liberation and the founding of the party which are of great importance in the history of our party and people implies a demonstration of the unshakable will and determination of our people to glorify the historic victories and successes achieved by the Korean communists and people in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea and to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Let us vigorously carry on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, so as to remould all the members of society as Juche-type communist personnel and transform the social life in all its spheres as required by the Juche idea to step up socialist and communist construction, say the calls.

Underscoring the need to bring about a new upsurge in all fronts of socialist economic construction, the calls say: Let us demonstrate once again to the whole world the might of Juche Korea by successfully carrying out the national economic plan for 1985.

The calls urge the entire people and the whole army to be thoroughly prepared politically and ideologically against the ever more undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy and augment the self-reliant defence capabilities by all means.

Turning to the problem of national reunification, the calls appeal to the entire Korean people in the north and south to turn out in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification at an early date by resolutely defending and strictly abiding by the three principles of national reunification – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Let us turn out as one in the struggle for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, say the calls.

We, the calls declare, will continue to make patient efforts for holding tripartite talks involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and south Korea.

The calls stress the need to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and their policy of arms build-up and launch a more massive anti-war, anti-nuclear movement in firm unity with all the peace-loving people of the world.

Let us firmly unite with the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement, the national liberation movement and all the peace-loving forces of the world and pool strength with them and struggle resolutely to thwart and frustrate the imperialists' arms race, realise universal and complete disarmament, dissolve the aggressive military blocs, prevent the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and other new military alliances, make the imperialist aggression forces withdraw from others' territories, dismantle the foreign aggressive military bases and create nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world.

The calls express full support to and solidarity with the world revolutionary people in the struggle against all forms of aggression, intervention, domination and subjugation and for national independence, sovereignty and a new life.

Pyongyang Flails Washington's Move to Turn Sasebo into Flattop Base

The scheme to turn Sasebo Port into a base of U.S. landing craft is another dangerous military move of Washington and Tokyo against the Korean and other Asian peoples, said Rodong Sinmun on Jan. 18.

Recalling that the United States notified the Japanese government that it would take over Sakibe area of Sasebo, Japan, again and use it as a base of landing craft for offensive operations and the Japanese authorities are "ready to fully cooperate" with the United States in this, the author of the commentary summarily said:

The military moves of the United States at Sasebo Port have always been closely related with aggression on Korea.

It is widely known a fact that during the Korean War the U.S. used Sasebo Port as an attack, relay and rear base.

In recent years the U.S. have further drawn Sasebo Port into preparations for another war of aggression in Korea.

The United States is converting Sasebo Port into an operational base to blockade the Korean straits, especially into a base of landing operations in a war of aggression against the DPRK.

This is proved by the fact that the U.S. have used Sasebo Port as a major base for "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsal, a "preliminary war" and a "test nuclear war" for invading Korea, and frequently sent to it Enterprise, the latest nuclear aircraft carrier, and other warships participating in the war gamble.

The manoeuvrings to turn Sasebo Port into a base of landing craft are a product of the U.S. strategy toward Korea and Asia and a main link in the chain of their operations for "defence of sea routes up to 1,000 miles off Japanese shore."

The Japanese offering of Sasebo Port as a base of landing craft of the U.S. shows that they are more zealously partaking of the execution of the U.S. policy of invading Korea, stepping up the conversion of Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and plan to undertake common operations together with the U.S. in the manoeuvres to "blockade straits" and provoke another Korean War.

Brezinski's Remarks Condemned

Former special adviser to the U.S. President on "National Security Affairs" Brezinski raved that the relaxation of the tensions on the Korean Peninsula depends on the north, when interviewed by a south Korean newspaper reporter.

Commenting on this assertion, Pyongyang Sinmun condemned this as a "Brazen-faced jargon of aggressor."

The signed commentary summarily noted:

Having invaded the southern half of Korea across the Pacific Ocean, the U.S. has kept it under its occupation for already four decades and carried on their moves for aggression and war, dead set against the peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

And now the Americans are becoming so brazen-faced as to shift the responsibility for the growing tensions onto others.

The root cause of the increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula lies in the U.S. policy toward south Korea and their moves for permanent division and war.

Brezinski's attempt to shift the responsibility for the tensions onto us is aimed at justifying the permanent occupation of south Korea by the United States.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Snowballing Deficit Against Japan

South Korea marked deficit amounting to some $3 billion in its trade with Japan last year, the south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo reported.

This figure is 0.12 billion dollars larger that the previous year's.

They find themselves in more difficult financial conditions as south Korea aggregate deficit in its trade with Japan stood at $30 billion during the period from 1965 to 1984.

Profits of Foreign Banks Increase

Branches of American, Japanese and other foreign banks in south Korea raked up a profit of 136,700 million won ($164 million) in the first 10 months of last year, according to a report compiled in Seoul.

This is an 89 percent increase above the figure in the same period of the previous year.

During the same period 10 local banks of south Korea went into the red to the extent of 3,700 million won ($4.45 million).

The picture was pretty larger than the same in other banks.

Oppositions to Team Spirit 85 Grow

Worldwide oppositions to the Washington-Seoul joint war game "Team Spirit 85" are growing as days go by, as it helps increase military tension on the Korean Peninsula, and jeopardizes dialogues between north and south of Korea.

Follows roundup of the world voice against the war rehearsal compiled from the Korean Central News Agency:

WFTU

The World Federation of Trade Unions on January 15 sent a letter to Reagan protesting against the scheduled "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of Washington and Seoul.

The letter said in part:

The WFTU expresses deep concern over the announcement that the United States and south Korea will hold the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises from Feb. 1 with the mobilization of over 200,000 strong forces and nuclear and other mass destruction weappons.

We demand them cancel the scheduled military rehearsal, considering such action to be moves for heightening tension in Korea, increasing the danger of war and obstructing the present efforts to promote peaceful contact arranged between the north and south of Korea.

WFDY

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on Jan. 17 sent letters to U.S. President Reagan and Chon Du Hwan protesting against "Team Spirit 85".

The letter to Reagan said in part:

The WFDY joins all the peace-loving forces of the world in sternly denouncing the large-scale joint military exercise "Team Spirit 85" planned by the U.S. and south Korea to stage in and around the Korean Peninsula as an open aggressive act against the DPRK and as a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

We strongly demand that the U.S. forces cancel at once the plan of the joint military exercises and withdraw from south Korea taking along nuclear and all other means of war.

Japan

The Japan League of Socialist Youth in a statement January 19 said that "Team Spirit 85" have openly developed in recent years into a joint military action with the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces."

The league in its statement expressed the hope that the tripartite talks would be held as soon as possible for Korean reunification, the relaxation of tensions and the conversion of Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

India

The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for the Support to Korean Reunification in their joint statement issued on Jan. 10 said:

The United States and south Korean authorities must not hold the joint military exercises but respond at an early date to the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Guyana

The statement issued on Jan. 10 in joint name of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association, the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the General Council of Labour of Guyana, the Post and Telecommunications Workers Union of Guyana, and the Guyanese Agricultural Workers Union, said:

The "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises helped us more clearly realize the fact that the United States and south Korean junta are not interested at all in the dialogue between north and south but have obstructed talks in every way from their outset.

We demand the U.S. and south Korean authorities stop at once their reckless military provocations and accept the DPRK's peaceful proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

France

Jean Suret-Ganale, President of the French-Korean Friendship Association, in his statement issued on Jan. 11 said:

For peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification north-south dialogue should be expanded and developed onto a highter stage.

The only way of ensuring a lasting and durable peace in Korea is to realize tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the Unites States and south Korean authorities.

Austria

The Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on Jan. 10 which noted:

The joint military rehearsal of the United States and south Korean authorities poses a grave threat to peace and security at a time when the DPRK advanced many positive proposals including its offer to hold tripartite talks to ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula and Asia and is making efforts for their realization.

Mass Media

The GDR paper Neues Deutschland on Jan. 15 denounced "Team Spirit 85" as a grave challenge to the DPRK and said, "This war rehearsal is contradictory to the efforts of the DPRK for detente on the Korean Peninsula."

The Nepalese paper Daily Diary on Jan. 12 said:

According to the announcement of the south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, they would make "preparations for attack" on the DPRK through the military rehearsal.

The world people resolutely oppose the Americans' wild designs to invade Korea.

The Austrian paper Volksstimme on Jan. 9 said that the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued an order with the provocative military exercises in south Korea.

The Afghan News Agency Bakhtar branded the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises of the U.S. and south Korea as an aggressive war rehearsal against the DPRK.

The Bulgarian paper Prakash on Jan. 13 noted that the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal would increase tensions not only in Korea but in countries of other areas, and said all the countries of the world resolutely oppose the military manoeuvres of the United States.

The new war provocation moves of the U.S. condemned by **Bulgarian** central papers, news agency and radio including **Otechestven Front** on Jan. 9, **the Yugoslave papers Oslobodjenje** and **Vjesnik** on Jan. 7 and **the Mongolian paper Novosti Mongolii** on Jan. 11.

The Democratic Yemeni paper Arbattashara Ouktoobur on Jan. 13 said that the Yemeni people demand the U.S. Administration immediately cancel the plan of the joint military exercises, respond to tripartite talks, sign a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement and withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea and the south Korean authorities to refrain from creating obstacles to the talks for promoting the peaceful reunification of the country.

Kim Dae Jung Rejects Offer to Delay Return Until May: NYT

The New York Times, reporting on the recent activities of former south Korean presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung now in exile in the U.S., said that the "south Koreans have been concerned about timing of Kim's return for two reasons."

Here are excerpts from the article which appeared in the Jan. 30 issue of the paper:

WASHINGTON – State Department officials have urged Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, to accept a confidential guarantee from the Seoul government that he would not be arrested if he delayed until May his return from exile in the United States, Reagan Administration officials and associates of Kim said Tuesday (Jan. 29).

But Kim said in an interview that it was too late for him to change his plans, he is scheduled to leave here on Feb. 6 and fly to South Korea, stopping overnight in Tokyo. An entourage of some 20 Americans is accompanying him to ensure that he is not assassinated as was Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was murdered when he returned to Manila in 1983.

Kim said he did not know whether he would be arrested upon his arrival in Seoul on Feb. 8. nor did State Department officials. The South Korean government also has been unclear on what it would do if he returns next week as he plans.

Seeking a delay in his arrival, the South Koreans sent Kim an offer not to arrest him if he waited until May to return, administration officials and friends of Kim said.

According to his friends, Kim met at the State Department late last week with Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, and Paul D. Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Neither the officials involved nor Kim would comment officially on their conversations, but others said the officials had told Kim they had a guarantee from the South Korean government that he would not be arrested if he waited until May.

They said the officials had urged him to accept in a spirit of compromise.

The South Koreans have been concerned about the timing of Kim's return for two reasons, officials said.

His arrival on Feb. 8 would be four days before elections to the National Assembly. The South Korean authorities are worried that his return might touch off disorders and demonstrations that would be embarrassing to them.

The second reason, the officials said, is that President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea is tentatively scheduled to visit President Reagan in early April. Because of the publicity surrounding Kim's return, an announcement of the visit has been delayed.

The South Koreans, American officials said, are willing to pay some price for a delay by Kim until May, to get over both the elections and the visit.

Kim, without discussing directly what he had been told by the State Department officials, said he was aware of the offer of a safe return in May but could not accept it because it was too late to change his plans.

One friend of Kim said there was matter of "face" involved. Kim does not want to appear to be putting off his return out of fear of arrest or because he has struck a deal with the government he strongly opposes.

Fight against Chon If I Fail Dialogue: Kim Dae Jung

Kim Dae Jung, south Korean opposition leader now in exile in the U.S. in his interview with a reporter of the Japanese paper Shakai Shimpo in Washington on Jan. 21 said that he could not but return south Korea to fight for democracy, in view of the present situation there.

"Chon Du Hwan seated himself in power through an illegal military coup and is challenging the democratization of south Korea with the present 'elections law'," said ex-presidential candidate.

He futher said, "Each time I expressed my will to return to south Korea, the south Korean authorities misled opinion, claiming that it was aimed to cause instability with the 'elections' at hand."

"I would have no way but to fight against Chon Du Hwan if I fail to have a dialogue with him in south Korea," Kim stressed.

Recalling that he, together with Kim Yong Sam, set up the Council for Promotion of Democracy, Kim said, "Returning south Korea, I will support the New Korea Democratic Party, a new opposition party which made its appearance, centering around this organization."

"Battle Songs" Widely Disseminated

"Songs of resistance critical of reality, battle songs" are being widely disseminated these days at south Korean colleges and universities, the Uri Nara (Our Country), a paper of Koreans in West Germany reported.

The paper said that today in south Korea "battle songs" setting words criticising the reality to the tunes of marching songs are being circulated at colleges and universities and their forms are diverse – resistance poems are set to music or the words of popular songs are changed to "military ones."

In recent years, a "collection of songs for people" has been disseminated at Korea, Yonsei, Ewha Women's and Song Kyun Kwan universities, University of Foreign Studies and others.

It is said that battle songs are so popular among students in Seoul that those who do not sing the "songs of political resistance" cannot be among their fellows.

Students Form Organization For Democratic Elections

The Federation of Students for Democratic Elections, a new organization of students alliance, was formed in Seoul on Jan. 14, the south Korean paper Chungang Ilbo reported.

This students organization would reportedly strive for the joint struggle of "Election Measure Committees" which had already been organized at universities and colleges on a nation-wide scale and wage a propaganda campaign to prevent rig of votes by the authorities.

An inaugural declaration of the organization published at Seoul National University set forth the goal of "struggle for democratic elections", the paper said.

Soviet Paper Raps Suppressive Campaign in S. Korea

The Soviet paper Izvestia January 18 carried an article headlined "Democracy of Seoul Style" accusing the Chon junta of intensifying suppression with the "national assembly elections" at hand.

"The brutal suppression of opposition figures is Seoul style preparations for the elections," said Izvestia.

Recalling that in October last year Chon Du Hwan prattled that for the "stability" of south Korea it was necessary to strengthen the "law and order" and concrete steps were taken immediately to this end, the paper noted:

The police raided the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party, an opposition party, and launched a wholesale round-up of its activists throughout south Korea. And universities and colleges were sealed up by the police and Kim Yong Sam, President of the now defunct New Democratic Party, is put again under house arrest.

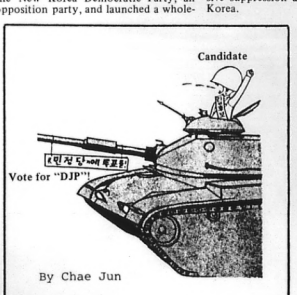
In south Korea the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal will be staged along with the "elections."

As a result, south Korea will virtually be sealed up for several months.

They say "peace" should be ensured to hold "elections."

Is this coincidence really accidental?

It is not accidental, of course, that Washington keeps mum about the massive suppression and terrorism in south Korea.



Their "Elections" Campaign

Suppression Intensified

Kim Yong Sam Again Kept House Arrest

The Chon Du Hwan junta on Jan. 26 besieged the house of Kim Yong Sam, President of the now defunct New Democratic Party and Chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy in south Korea, and put him again under house arrest, the Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported from Seoul.

Kim Yong Sam was scheduled to attend a meeting of the New Korea Democratic Party to be held that morning.

Police surrounded Kim's house and prevented him from going outside.

"It is for the fifth time this month that the Chon junta encircled Kim Yong Sam's house and put him under house arrest to prevent him from attending a political meeting," Reuter reported from Seoul.

Chon's Mechanism for "Elections" Reinforced

The south Korea's ruling "Democratic Justice Party" is further strengthening its mechanism to rig the "national assembly elections," according to a radio report from Seoul.

On January 21 the "DJP" additionally appointed the general director of the "Anti-Communist League" and 48 other candidates from the "DJP" as members of the "Advisory Council," "Committee for Campaign Measures" and "Election Promotion Committee" of the already created "Organization of Measures for Elections."

It is regarded as Chon Du Hwan's attempt to lay a foundation for his long-term office by reinforcing his mechanism for "elections", while rigging with his fellow "DJP" members so that he may "win victory" of the "DJP" in the "elections" without any hindrance.

Seoul Threatens Dissidents

The south Korean authorities concerned on Jan. 23 issued a "talk" in joint name of ministers of Home Affairs and Justice in connection with the forthcoming "national assembly elections", according to a radio report from Seoul.

They said in the "talk" acts obstructing "fair elections," "spreading groundless rumours" and "disturbing social stability" would be "severely dealt with."

This is said to be their ulterior intention to rig up "victory" of "Democratic Justice Party" members by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere under the name of "fair elections."

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (18)

(Continued from the previous issue)

JUCHE! INDEPENDENCE IN ACTIVITY AND THE PEOPLE'S CHAJUSONG

"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is the idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny."

This is the definiton of Juche, the comprehensive theory on political, economic and cultural emanicipation of man and the people, laid down by President Kim Il Sung.

He said:

"Only by firmly establishing Juche can each country repudiate flunkeyism to great powers and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries in line with its historical conditions and national characteristics; always solve its own problems by itself on its own responsibility, eliminating reliance on others while displaying the spirit of self-reliance; and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work successfully."

And further:

"The present age can be called an age of Chajusong when the peoples oppressed and humiliated under the rule and yoke of great countries in the past, emerge as masters of the world and shape their destinies independently and creatively."

In his answer to the questions raised by the delegation of the Yugoslav Tanjug News Agency on December 18, 1981, President Kim Il Sung reclarified the great theory of Juche which rounded off the theory of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. He is now putting it into reality.

Here we should like to sum up the contemporary content of Juche for the convenience of our readers and friends in foreign countries.

The primary goal of Juche is that national independence is propped up by economy. In other words, it means uninterruptedly raising the level of technical equipment and putting production and economic guidance on a new, scientific footing to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and ensure completely independent, material and cultural lives to the working people.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them."

The Juche idea has been widely disseminated through many study committees over the world. One foreign delegation after another comes to Pyongyang to see the reality first-hand. This tells that they are interested in this theory and the successes attained by its application.

It is not surprising that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is on good terms with the peoples of the countries which are fighting for independence and following or intending to follow an active non-alignment policy.

President Kim Il Sung said:

". . . the old orders whereby great power indulged in arbitrariness and controlled everything are gradually crumbling in the international arena."

He went on:

"The non-aligned movement is greatly contributing to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging forces against all sorts of domination and interference, subjugation and inequality and to safeguarding world peace and security against the aggression and war policy of the imperialists."

The strengthening of the non-aligned movement requires the unity of its member nations. If it fails to unite, the movement cannot exist.

Unity in the movement is closely related with how Chajusong is maintained by its member states. The non-aligned countries should flatly reject all kinds of foreign interference and refrain from following other countries blindly or acting as agents of great powers. They should strictly adhere to the fundamental principles of the movement and should not follow any bloc or be dragged into it.

They should settle differences and disputes between individual countries by means of negotiations between the parties concerned without interference of great powers, the third parties. They should also closely cooperate with one another in the fields of the economy and technology on the principle of mutual accommodation.

President Kim Il Sung admits that the danger of a new world war is ever increasing.

So, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is most concerned about safeguarding world peace and security. It calls for the cessation of arms drive and demands complete disarmament.

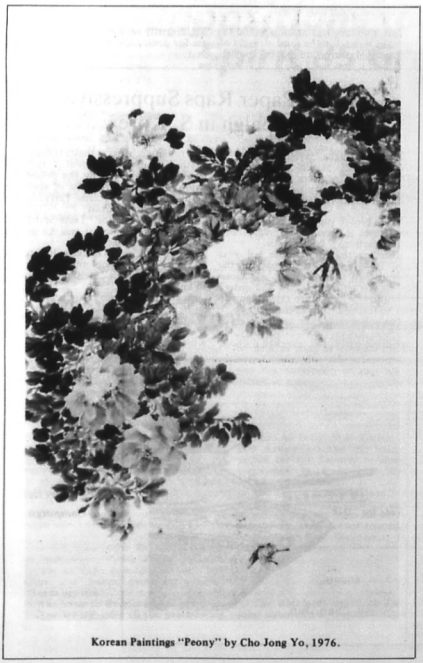
Besides, all military blocs must be dissolved, military bases in other countries dismantled and foriegn troops withdrawn.

Increasing nuclear weapons spells disasters for mankind. Therefore, it is urgently demanded to ban the test, manufacture, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons throughout the world and scrap them all. In addition, production of neutron weapons must be banned and nuclear-free peace zones created.

This is the guiding ideology of Kimilsungism which generally requires to discard dependence on others, oppose dogmatism and solve all problems raised in one's country from a creative stand and in comformity with the historic conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country.

The Korean people express their solidarity with the peoples of many countries who are fighting for the common cause.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Peony" by Cho Jong Yo, 1976.

OLD TALE

Dal Nyo and Deer (2)

(Continued from No. 1,226 issue)

One early morning, the landlord woke up the girl, speaking in an unusually kindly tone of voice. He advised her to wash her face well and take breakfast to the full and asked her to go to the market. As soon as the landlord finished speaking, his wife brought a wash basin for Dal Nyo to wash. Dal Nyo was perplexed by their sudden kindness and felt uncomfortable about it, but she started washing when she raised a fearful cry of agony and whirled, covering her face with both hands. She felt as if the eyeballs were thrust by a knife. How could the little girl know that the brutish landlord had put poison into the water in the a wash basin. Blinded again, Dal Nyo crawled inch by inch towards the Willow River where she called the deer anxiously. The animal came before long. Overwhelmed by grief, Dal Nyo hugged the deer's neck and burst out crying. Having been told why she had been blinded again, the deer shed tears. Its eyes glittered with hatred for the landlord. The deer put the blind girl on its back and walked cautiously in the direction of Mt. Juniper. But they did not know that they were shadowed by the landlord.

At the spring the deer scooped up the water for her. Hiding himself behind a juniper tree, the landlord watched every movement they made. Dal Nyo recovered her eyesight and left the place with the deer. As soon as they had disappeared, the landlord watched round like a stray cat and crawled up to the spring. He drank the water avariciously. Then he rubbed his eyes with the water. Instantly his blurred eyes could see things clearly. It was really a mysterious medicinal water. He danced in an ecstasy of joy.

As soon as his eyesight improved, he got greedier.

"I must have better eyesight if I must spot every unhulled grain mixed in the rice returned by my tenants."

He drank a few gourdfuls more of the water. And his eyes got still better. Avarice knows no bounds.

"I have to have still better eyes if I am to watch my hired hands working a couple of miles away, from the hall in my house. Still better eyes, yes!"

The landlord threw himself down on his knees and began to drink the water like a thirsty ox. Now there was a strange sound in his eyes. But he did not care and was lost in drinking. The more he drank, the better he could see. Now, he could see a couple of miles around as clearly as his own courtyard.

"Oh, no. This is not enough. If I am to work the hired hands at night, I must have such eyes as an owl's."

The water filled up to his throat but he put the gourdful of water to his lips when there was a flash in his eyes and came a popping sound. Everything was black before his eyes. The eyeballs burst at last.

The landlord shrieked painfully and pinched his eyes. The more he writhed, the more sparks spluttered in the dark. He moved about in bewilderment and fell over a rock.

On their way home Dal Nyo and deer heard shrieks of a man. They stopped and hurried to where the shrieks came from.

They found the landlord, the wicked enemy, flustering, his eyes covered with his hands. At the sight of this, Dal Nyo had a furious glare in her eyes. The enraged girl showered the landlord with stones. The deer rushed to him and knocked him down with its strong antlers.

"You wicked and greedy fellow! Those who run amok to amass fortune get ruined for their greed."

The deer was terrible now that it was blinded by anger. Hit by its antlers, the landlord rolled down the slope and fell off a high cliff. He died.

From then on Dal Nyo worked hard and lived happily with her father in the village without the landlord.

(Concluded)

Korean Student in Waseda Univ. Sets Fine Record in Marathon Race

Kim Chol On, a 20-year-old Japan-born Korean resident, is one of the promising marathon runners in Japan.

He won various marathon races so far and has done great honor to his fellow Korean compatriots in Japan and his fatherland.

Here is a gist of interview with him, how he recovered his national identity as a Korean and became a star marathon runner:

In the past, a marathon race was a test of durability, but now it is regarded as a speed race. This Korean youth is one of those who challenges the human limits of speed.

Kim Chol On, 20, a junior at Waseda University, one of the most prestigeous private universities in Japan, is now a new promising marathoner.

Kim contributed to the two consecutive wins of the Waseda University with a new record in the 5th section in the 61sth Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Round Relay Marathon Race early this year.

Kim Chol On, a Korean national here, began his history of a runner in his elementary school days.

Under the influence of his brother, who is five years older than he, Kim Chol On began running as a 6th grader in an elementary school.

In his home city Moji, Kitakushu-Shi, Fukuoka Prefecture, he distinguished himself in various marathon races with remarkable records.

But, as a Japan-born Korean, he was always subjected to racial discrimination . "In fact, I didn't have pride in being a Korean, and spent my younger days without any national consciences. I felt I was discriminated against others, though I was not clearly conscious of it. The more I felt humiliated, the more I worked harder both in study and sports and tried hard to capture 1st prizes," he said.

But a turning point in his life came when he was a 3rd year student of a senior high school.

Then he suffered from "Motor Anemia", which prevented him from running. When he was inactive as a runner, he was asked by a member of the Korean Youth League in Japan to attend a summer camp for Korean students in Japanese schools.

"I learnt many things at the camp in my most difficult days. There I was greatly moved by the Korean friends of my own age who were trying to live as real Koreans.

"I was awakened by them as to how to live as Koreans", he said.

Thus he began to be aware of his national identity. In Waseda University, he attracted the attention of others as a marathon runner from the beginning.

He continued to renew his record, and was invited by various enterprises to join them after graduation.

When he was at a loss as to what attitude to take to these invitations, he came across a certain Korean compatriot here.

"He told me that one can live a worthwhile life when he devotes himself to the most precious thing in the world", Kim said.

"His words strengthened my resolve to run for the cause of Korean reunification, for the honor of my fellow compatriots in Japan," he added.

From that time on, he ran and ran with a national pride in his heart. He crossed the finish line, lifting aloft his right forefinger (Korea is one) to win the 61st Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Round Marathon Relay in the midst of cheers "Hurrah! Hurrah! Chol On! Run for the gate of Korean reunification! "

"I was most encouraged by the cheers of my fellow compatriots. My national pride as a Korean supported me during the race", he said.

"I'd like to run in the land of a reunified Korea as a member of a national team", he added at the end of the interview.

Personal History of Kim Chol On

- Born in Kitakyushu-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture
- Began running as a 6th grader of an elementary school
- Entered the education department of Waseda University
- Won in the 63rd Kanto Intercollegiate Marathon Championships (30km), May, 1984
- Won in the 53rd Japanese Intercollegiate Marathon Championships (30km), Oct.,1984
- Made the hiest record in the 5th section in the 61st Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Round Relay Marathon Race, Jan. 1985

Feature Films By Shin Film Studio

"An Emissary Unreturned", "Desertion", "Long Is the Way" and **"The Road"** produced by the Shin Film Studio are greatly popular with cinema goers.

Shin Sang Ok and his wife Choe Un Hui are respectively the President and vice-President of the Shin Film Studio based in Budapest of Hungary.

They had been engaged in film production in south Korea but deserted from there due to political suppression. They are now conducting their creative activity abroad.

"An Emissary Unreturned" is the first feature film they produced abroad.

The film is built on the tragic death of Li Jun who attended the second International Peace Conference in Hague in 1907 when Korea was ruining due to the moves of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the traitors as an emissary of King Ko Jong to restore the national sovereignty and disembowelled himself when he failed to attain his aim.

Through a portrayal of hero Li Jun, the film shows in depth the truth of history that dependence upon foreign forces leads the country to ruin and the road to national independence and prosperity lies only in defending *Chajusong* (independence.)

The feature film **"Desertion"** is based on the short story of the same title published in 1925 by Choe So Hae, a writer embraced in the Korean Artiste Proletarienne Federation (KAPF), a progressive anti-Japanese literary and art organisation in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Strictly adhering to the content of the original text, the film, widening the scope of life, sharply exposes the anti-popular nature of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and impressively proves artistically the inevitability of the people's struggle against the exploiting system.

Choe Un Hui (Centre) performs a heroine in "Desertion", a new film released by Shin Film Studio last year.

Shin Sang Ok and his wife Choe Un Hui produce new feature films successively.

The feature film **"Long Is the Way"** is a work dealing with the socialist reality today.

Through a depiction of the life of an engine driver, the film impressively shows how those who had led a hard life in the past and members of the new generation are carving out their destiny under the guidance of the party and the leader, enjoying the right to live under the socialist system.

The feature film **"The Road"** is an impressive canvas showing, through the life of a woman driver, the genuine truth that only the Workers' Party of Korea bears full responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people and brings their lives into bloom.

Before liberation Yun Sil's father runs a small enterprise. After her father dies of heart disease she gets married with a driver working at her father's enterprise.

Yun Sil has to go begging with her little son In Ho as her husband is taken to do forced labor and her mother dies of epidemic.

After the country's liberation, Yun Sil becomes a driver.

She devotes her all to the building of a new country. When the fatherland liberation war breaks out, she joins the People's Army and engages herself in wartime transport. She happens to meet with her husband carrying war supplies. He rushed to the Korean front as a Chinese people's volunteer.

She parts from him, aware of his second marriage.

With his wedding some days off, In Ho dies while saving two little school boys.

She always finds the real worth of living as a driver, overcoming misfortunes.

The film clearly tells it is thanks to the infinitely broad and warm bosom of the party and the leader that the working people are devoting their all to the country and people in our society.

Chon's Authoritarianism Remains Unchanged

The following article written by Ms. Nina Shea, program director of the International League for Human Rights, was carried by The New York Times. Her article was reprinted by International Herald Tribune, on Feb. 1, 1985:

New York – After seizing power in 1980, President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea announced plans to restore democracy and human rights. He pledged to uphold the nation's constitution by stepping down and holding elections in 1988. In 1984, he freed some political prisoners, lifted some political bans and reinstated some demonstrators expelled from college. Lately, Mr. Chun talks as if South Korea were well on the road to democracy. It is not.

Mr. Chun's gestures, although welcome, have not altered the regime's basic authoritarianism. The repressive apparatus that is a legacy of his coup is intact, and he remains intolerant of pluralistic institutions that underlie true democracy.

In South Korea, key members of the Reagan administration have praised Mr. Chun's democratization plans. But America's quiet diplomatic efforts have failed to produce pluralistic institutions. If democratization is a serious goal, the second Reagan administration must press publicly for tougher, more specific measures to ensure that Mr. Chun keeps his promises.

Though a balance of power is crucial for democracy, South Korea's government remains centralized in Mr. Chun. He limits the National Assembly, the only directly elected body, to airing opinions rather than generating legislation.

Though democracy requires political competition. Seoul curtails political activity. The 15 principal opposition leaders remain barred form politics and are targets of government harassment. One, Kim Young Sam, was put under house arrest Jan. 8. The world will be watching how the Chun government treats the return home of the democratic opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who is to arrive Feb. 8 from exile in the United States.

Though political parties in a democracy must be free to organize and candidates to get their message to voters, Seoul restricts the permitted opposition. Seoul retains power to veto opposition parties' choices of leaders, candidates and platforms. Candidates for the Feb. 12 parliamentary election may campaign only a few weeks and make appearances only when all parties are represented.

Though democracy requires a free exchange of information, Seoul tightly controls the media. About 800 journalists remain banned, periodicals remain closed, and censorship regulations are still issued. The press law maintains control by requiring licenses for publishers and limiting purchases of small presses. Such topics as Mr. Chun's political legitimacy are never discussed.

Though democracy requires pluralistic associations as checks on government, Seoul stifles watchdog groups. Tough labor laws and harsh tactics suppress strikes, collective action and independent unions' ability to organize workers. Domestic rights groups that protest too loudly are intimidated. Last September, thugs linked to the police abducted and beat the Reverend Park Hyung Kyu, past director of the Korean Presbyterian Church and now head of a human rights committee. Student demonstrators, a significant dissident bloc, are routinely arrested and roughed up.

> *"Mr. Chun's gestures. . . have not altered the regime's basic authoritarianism. The repressive apparatus that is a legacy of his coup is intact, and he remains intolerant of pluralistic institutions that underlie true democracy."*

What pressure can Washington apply? New legislation suggests that duty-free treatment of imports under the Generalized System of Preferences be withheld from countries that violate workers' rights. Since the United States is South Korea's largest trading partner and South Korea benefits greatly from such preferences, denying imports duty-free status would be a significant incentive for reform.

While any move must consider South Korea's security concerns – mainly over North Korea – Washington should appreciate that South Koreans enjoyed greater freedom during the Korean War, when danger was greater. Today in South Korea there is no domestic armed guerrilla movement and little sympathy for communism. On the contrary, the opposition, including a growing middle class, is committed to democracy. It is in the interests of both America and South Korea to ensure that democracy develops.

Another Political Confrontation

Mr. Paul A. Gigot, editorial page editor of The Asian Journal, in his comment contributed to The Asian Wall Street Journal (Jan. 29, 1985), argues that Chon Du Hwan still "refuses to budge on the fundamental point of sharing political power." He says Mr. Kim Dae Jung who is to come back to Seoul on Feb. 8 and Chon Du Hwan are "bound to clash again". Here are excerpts from his comment:

KWANGJU, South Korea – The gravestones are simple–slim and gray and rectangular–but they're moving nonetheless.

There are rows of them in this Korean Flanders, marking those who died in the 1980 riots here that followed the arrest of political dissident Kim Dae-Jung. They are reminders of what happens when a compact between citizens and government rips apart.

Now Kim Dae-Jung plans to return to Korea next week from his American exile. The government says it will return him to jail. A recent visit to Kwangju would like to think both sides have learned something from the bloodspilling of five years ago. But the evidence isn't encouraging. The government of Chun Doo Hwan has liberalized considerably since 1980, but it still refuses to budge on the fundamental point of sharing political power. For its parts the opposition seems just as prone to confrontation. Students here talk openly of tossing Molotov cocktails at police.

"If they are going to use violence," says one student, a ruddy-faced girl who looks too young to be a bomb-thrower, "then we will respond with violence."

Korea's dilemma is in one respect all of East Asia's. Among these prosperous nations, only Japan tolerates genuine political diversity. Authoritarians rule–and while that rule can remain stable for years, it sometimes erupts into bloody confrontation. The dilemma is how to build a political process that shares power enough to avoid these eruptions, even as it retains enough authority to get things done. A visitor comes away wishing Koreans well, but doubting they've made much progress.

A Military Coup

In Korea's case, this political task is complicated by the way Mr. Chun took power. He rode in on a tank, crushing the "Seoul Spring" that followed the murder of former President Park Chung Hee.

When it comes to Kim Dae-Jung or anyone else who encourages democratic politics, Mr. Chun's regime cracks down –hard.

One man who knows this is Park Hyung-Kyu, a Presbyterian minister and former chairman of the human rights committee of Korea's National Council of Churches. Seated on a couch in the Korea Christian Building–which is patrolled by a dozen Korean troops–Rev. Park doesn't look like much of a threat. He is slight and well dressed in the Korean manner, with dark suit and tie. He speaks softly.

"We are against militarism," he says. In the 1950s, Rev. Park worked for U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur as a translator, an association that he says contributed to his belief that a just society must have free politics. The rest of his agenda is typical of many Korean dissidents: retain a capitalist economy but spend more on social welfare, reduce the influence by Japanese and U.S. companies, allow freer speech and press. Rev. Park is clearly no revolutionary, but he is vocal, preaching from his Sunday pulpit.

And so he has suffered. Under former President Park, he was jailed five times. Under Mr. Chun he has merely been detained, for as long as 20 days, and questioned about his statements. But he is harassed in other ways. "I get telephone calls in the middle of the night," he says. "Hooligans come to my church and shout. They disrupt the sermons. They curse." Rev. Park figures the harassers somehow take their cues from the government, which denies it. Whoever they are, the harassers also beat Rev. Park on one Sunday last September, putting him in the hospital for 13 days. "He had the livings–tar out of him," says a Western diplomat.

After an interview, Rev. Park asks if he'll be quoted. "You'll use your judgment and don't print anything too critical?" he asks. "I'm a little afraid after that beating."

Among Korean students, in particular, a visitor can find everything from Jeffersonian democrats to Marxists. "I'm moving toward socialism. We must creat a new kind of socialism," says one of several students gathered to talk in a Kwangju coffee shop.

"If (Kim Dae-Jung) is arrested," says this student, "something will happen. We'll have large-scale demonstrations and violence."

Moderate Dissent

Is there any hope for compromise between these extremes? Some Koreans think so, but only if the government eases its control enough to allow more Koreans to take part in politics. "The problem isn't the radicals, who are a small group," says Lee Hon-Koo, a political scientist. "The porblem is the lack of development of any middle."

What he means is that Mr. Chun's government so dominates politics that it prevents the average conservative Korean from participating in any meaningful way. Just as important, he and other Koreans say, the government has gutted any mediating institutions–such as the press or organized labor–that could also serve as outlets for moderate dissent. So the politicial opposition is left to the courageous idealists (such as Rev. Park), who want full Western-style freedoms, or the radicals, who seek mainly to disrupt. The resulting violence is inevitable.

This is the politically divided Korea that Kim Dae-Jung returns to next week. Mr. Kim wants full Western-style democracy, with all the tempestuous politics that implies. Mr. Chun wants to build a single dominant political party patterned after Japan's ruling Liberal Democrats, he doesn't want an opposition with much of any strength.

The two are bound to clash again.

An Opportunity for Seoul

Here is an editorial of The New York Times entitled "An Opportunity for Seoul" which was carried by International Herald Tribune on Jan. 28, 1985:

Reaching for a word to throw at the returning exile Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's ruling soldiers have resorted to an all purpose oldie: "revolutionary. "This is accurate in the sense that Jefferson, too, was a revolutionary. Mr. Kim agitates for free elections and civilian government – so strenuously that after a strong run for president in 1971 he was kidnapped from Japan, jailed and sentenced to death after a suspect military trial in 1980.

The sentence was soon commuted at U.S. request, to clear the way for General Chun Doo Hwan to become the first head of state to visit President Reagan. Now President Chun wants to come again, in April. But first he must deal with that vexatious revolutionary, who plans to return to Seoul next month. Mr. Kim's timing is doubly shrewd because National Assembly elections occur four days after he arrives, and the regime wants to make the most of allowing this limited plebiscite.

The obviously flustered military regime first vowed that Mr. Kim would be jailed at once, to serve out a 17-year sentence. On wiser second thought, it disavowed that threat as the "personal" utterance of the president's secretary for political affairs. Now Seoul won't say what it will do, but denounce Mr. Kim for betraying his promise to avoid politics in American exile. Rashly outspoken, the populistic Mr. Kim is playing for high stakes: either martyrdom or a chance to lead the opposition.

Perhaps circumstance will give rise to wisdom. As host of the 1988 Summer Olympics, South Korea yearns to be recognized as a prosperous, stable and comparatively free society. On two counts the evidence is favorable, but liberty is severely rationed. Key parties are banned, opposition figures are forbidden political right, the press is selectively censored. This is not gold medal behaving.

It may be unreasonable to expect a rapid transformation of South Korea's politics. But how refreshing if a ruling general there were revolutionary enough to greet Mr. Kim with Jeffersonian sentiments: "If there be any among us who wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left to combat it." And how unlikely.

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